

band along the whole length of the carapace, the megalæsthetes are rather numerous and crowded; fig. 23 gives an idea of the manner in which they are distributed. They form rather regular longitudinal lines. In each of these lines there are fifteen megalæsthetes to a valve. The central area of a valve contains from 150 to 250 of these organs. The lateral areas are far less well supplied. The shape of the organs is sufficiently well indicated in fig. 24. Fig. 25 gives an aspect often presented by the region of the megalopores under preparation. The micræsthetes are very irregularly distributed; they are small ovals with a very fine and long nerve. The average length of a megalæstete from its megalopore to its posterior contraction is, on an average, 42μ .

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXI.

- Fig. 1. *Parachiton lifuensis* Hull & Risbec, whole shell.
 .. 2. *Parachiton lifuensis* Hull & Risbec, anterior valve.
 .. 3. *Parachiton lifuensis* Hull & Risbec, one-half median valve.
 .. 4. *Parachiton lifuensis* Hull & Risbec, posterior valve.
 .. 5. *Parachiton lifuensis* Hull & Risbec, interior of anterior valve.
 .. 6. *Parachiton lifuensis* Hull & Risbec, interior of median valve.
 .. 7. *Parachiton lifuensis* Hull & Risbec, interior of posterior valve.
 .. 8. *Loboplax tridacna* (Rochebr.), coarsely sculptured form.
 .. 9. *Loboplax tridacna* (Rochebr.), finely sculptured form.
 .. 10. *Loboplax tridacna* (Rochebr.), anterior valve.
 .. 11. *Loboplax tridacna* (Rochebr.), one-half median valve.
 .. 12. *Loboplax tridacna* (Rochebr.), posterior valve.
 .. 13. *Loboplax tridacna* (Rochebr.), interior of anterior valve.
 .. 14. *Loboplax tridacna* (Rochebr.), interior of median valve.
 .. 15. *Loboplax tridacna* (Rochebr.), interior of posterior valve.

A NEW SPECIES OF STIGMODERA (BUPRESTIDAE).

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STIGMODERA (CASTIARINA) CALLUBRIENSIS n.sp.

Elongate oval. Head, pronotum, scutellum and apex of elytra (narrowly) violet bronze, whole underside more coppery than violet; elytra testaceous with extreme apex dark.

Head densely punctate, deeply excavate and channelled between eyes.

Prothorax rather flat, widest at base, thence arcuately narrowed to apex without sinuation, apex truncate, base moderately bisinuate, anterior angles obtuse, posterior acute; whole surface uniformly, densely and finely punctate, with well-defined medial sulcus throughout, medio-basal area slightly depressed, without basal foveae.

Elytra lightly widened at shoulders and compressed behind them, apices with a rather wide semicircular lunation, bounded by two rather long external spines; margins entire; striate-punctate, the medial intervals flat, the lateral very lightly convex, each with a row of close punctures. Underside, especially prosternum, strongly and densely punctate, a fine pubescence visible towards sides.

Dimensions: 9 x 4 mm.

Habitat: New South Wales, Bogan River (Mr. I. Armstrong).

A single ♀ example was taken by Mr. Armstrong, of Callubri Station, and generously presented to me for description. In my re-tabulation (see ante, p. 349), it can only be confused with *phaeorrhea* Kirby and *luteipennis* C. & G. The latter is easily separated by larger size, convex elytral intervals and unarmed apices; the former by its green prothorax, elytra with apical two-thirds dark, and apices having the sutural spine pronounced. Holotype in Coll. Carter.